

# Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

Justice may seem to stay its hand, but it strikes at last.

## A Time for Calm, Deliberate Action

WE HAVE condemned the nations of Europe for permitting themselves to be sucked into the maelstrom. We must not follow their example. We must, on the contrary, keep our heads. There has been universal condemnation when mobs have turned into lynching parties, because some foul crime has made them lose their reason. We want no mob policies now. Rather we need the calm wisdom of statesmen.

That Germany gave warning of her intentions merely emphasizes the fact that the disaster was deliberate and carefully planned. The criminal does not mitigate his criminality by giving notice of it. The important fact for us is that the United States had already notified Berlin that it could not accept the German theory of what is proper in submarine warfare. We have not admitted the right of any nation to destroy passenger ships with Americans aboard, without first recusing them.

In the crisis the country turns with confidence to the President. It will uphold him valiantly in whatever course he may find it proper to follow. None loves peace more than he, none is more averse to war, and none more patient amid the swirl of emotions. Let the people follow his example, wait and watch with him, and depend on him to vindicate alike the honor of the nation and its undoubted rights.

## An Ordinance That Should Be Defeated

IT WOULD be possible to frame an ordinance that would impose greater hardships upon the operators of jitney cars than the one which has been introduced in Select Council, but no one would have the nerve to defend it as a regulating measure.

To require jitney owners to give bond in the sum of \$5000 and to pay an annual license fee of \$75 is to surround the new business with restrictions which will shut out from it a large number of car owners well qualified to serve the public. No such excessive fee and bond are necessary for the protection of patrons of the cheap cars.

The sole purpose of regulations should be to make it impossible for irresponsible men to engage in the business. There can be no objection to a reasonable license fee and a requirement for the registration of all cars and operators. Such regulations would make it possible for the police to identify offenders against the traffic regulations. If Councils goes farther than this it will disregard the undoubted sentiment of every one except the owners of taxicabs and traction shares.

## When Cigarettes Ceased to Be Turkish

PERHAPS the pure food experts could tell what proportion of the Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes consumed in this country are made from tobacco grown either in Egypt or Turkey. But one of the largest manufacturers of "Turkish" cigarettes in the city has confessed that the tobacco he uses no longer comes from Turkey. Yet it is the same tobacco he has been buying for years. Since the close of the Balkan war his tobacco has been raised in Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. The victors seized the tobacco-growing district of European Turkey and divided it among themselves and thereby compelled even the Turks to smoke cigarettes made of foreign-grown tobacco.

But "Turkish," as a trade name, will continue to be used for a long time, unless the pure food bureau compels the manufacturers to change their branding, as it has already forced sausage makers to stop selling "Frankforters" and "Bologna" and to label their goods "Frankfurter style" or "Bologna style." A Turkish cigarette, however, under any other name will retain its peculiar efficacy.

## The Overplayed Child

WHILE we are considering the overworked child and attempting to relieve his condition by legislation we should not forget the overplayed child.

The number of children employed in factories is small in comparison with those occupying themselves in school and at play. But every physician and many mothers know that the strain of the amusements of their children is destroying their nervous and physical stamina as effectively as though they had to spend eight or nine or ten hours in a mill.

The young, undeveloped body is overstrained. At night, after a day of school and play, the boy or girl is irritable. There is bickering between brothers and sisters. A remark that would have excited no comment in the morning precipitates a quarrel, and the parents find it difficult to keep the peace. The day ends, too often, in unpleasantness where it should close in calm companionship. The 7-year-old boy, allowed to play at will in the company of other children, who race up and down the street or over the lawn, may strike his little brother when they come together in the house without being vicious. His whole system is upset and it cannot recover its equilibrium without long rest. If he does not get sleep enough at night he wakes in the morning, still on edge, and begins the day with more slings of his arms and apparently unreasonable tantrums.

But the same children, when kept quietly at home, and free from undue excitement, behave like different creatures. They are affectionate, amenable to reason and harmonious. Every mother is familiar with the transformation which such a day makes in her children and a few of them understand the reason for it. But they all wonder why the young boys and girls cannot behave every

day as they behave on their days of untried nerves when the strain on them has not been greater than they could bear.

It is possible to rescue the overworked child by legislation limiting the number of hours during which he can be employed. But little short of a social revolution will lift the overplayed child from the conditions which are retarding his development and planting the seeds of greater weakness in the next generation.

## Crowning Horror of Horrors

WHAT is the world coming to and into what bloodthirsty madness have human beings been driven? All the world stood appalled when an iceberg sent the Titanic to the bottom. That was the littleness of men in conflict with the prodigious forces of nature. But yesterday another giant of the sea was sent into the depths, not by an accident, not by a natural cataclysm, but by human beings, intent on destruction, and with it went hundreds of innocent men, women and children into untimely and terrible graves. It is inconceivable that such things can be, unspeakable that such deeds are perpetrated, intolerable that they should continue.

A cry of indignation must arise at the criminal negligence of the British Admiralty. Of what use were its patrols along the Irish coast? It had ample warning. A convoy should have met the Lusitania, miles at sea, and brought her safely into port. But none did and she rushed into destruction, impotent and helpless, freighted with human cargo. Let the Admiralty explain as it will, and the world exorcise Germany, as it must, but ever and always the accusing finger will point to the incompetency of the men directing the English fleet who permitted this thing to happen.

There is no excuse for Germany. There is no place in the sun for such deeds. Her warnings were sent out, it is true, but these warnings themselves betrayed a wanton abandonment of humanitarian precepts and the espousal of policies at once murderous and contemptible. By what miracle is it brought about that a great people, renowned for kindness, wholesome virtues and big, brave hearts, follow William Hohenzollern in his fierce rivalry with barbarism? Does he invite the United States to join in the war against him? Certainly within the past few weeks he has again and again insulted our sovereignty, disregarded our rights and flaunted our privileges. Were our people less patient and our Government less set in its stern pursuit of peace, long ago we should have been goaded into the supreme folly of war.

There is a limit beyond which it is not safe to go. There is a danger point. Throw into the conflict our billions upon billions of wealth, match each 42-centimetre gun with an equal weight of yellow metal, put our resources unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies, and the fate of Germany, against which a world is already in arms, will be definitely sealed. We do not wish it. On the contrary, an historic friendship we should still preserve. We want peace, honorable peace, with all nations and against none would we willingly wage war. Yet our citizens must not be murdered, our ships sunk, our cargoes destroyed. There is a limit.

It behooves our Government, therefore, to reiterate its solemn warning; to inform Berlin definitely that it must cease its grievous attacks upon our citizens, for in them there is no warrant of accepted precedent; to respect our flag, to respect our citizens, to assume toward us the friendliness which we have a right to expect and to cease straightaway its warlike treatment of us. Peace may be had at too terrible a price. We do not want it if we must have it dishonorably. Our patience must vindicate itself by sureness in our diplomatic efforts to prevent the recurrence of such savagery.

## Tying Peru to the United States

THE commercial relations between the South American Republics and the United States will be closer when there are more contracts in force such as the President of Peru approved yesterday. It provides for the investment by an American company of \$10,000,000 in an enterprise for irrigating and colonizing certain Peruvian coast lands.

South America needs financing, as the United States needed it until within the present generation. Our proportion of the foreign trade of the southern continent has been small because Europe has been supplying money for developing the country and the people paid the interest on bonds by shipments to Europe, the vessels bringing back cargoes of European goods.

As the war progresses it appears that the United States will be the only nation left in a condition to finance great enterprises in any part of the world for the next generation. The surplus capital of Europe is being burnt up in battle.

When a real war is on, Mrs. Pankhurst finds use for her ability to stir up the fighting spirit.

The way to break a notoriety seeker of his bad habits is to deny to him the notoriety which he seeks.

Throwing sharp nails on the street to put the jitneys out of service is worse than using gas bombs in warfare.

The City Club membership campaign is progressing even more successfully than did the campaign to create a greater Chamber of Commerce.

That after-dinner speaking course for Annapolis students must be to train the future admirals in the art of talking agreeably without saying anything.

Checks of all sizes and colors seem to be fashionable in men's clothes this spring, and the joy would be universal, spreading from the clothing dealers to their customers, if they could only be cashed.

Lafayette Young, the voluble and vociferous ex-Senator from Iowa, talked himself out of detention in Austria and persuaded the Government to apologize for suspecting him of being anything but a distinguished American citizen.

## PLOWING THE LAND OF EUROPE

Damage to the Soil Will Cost Warring Nations Millions of Dollars. Effects Will Last Half a Century. Penalties for Killing Trees.

By SAMUEL HARRIS

WHEN Lloyd-George presented to the House of Commons his estimate of the cost of the war to Great Britain, he said that the Government expenditures for the first year would reach the total of \$5,630,000,000, truly a staggering amount of money. The cost of war, however, is inadequately reckoned by reference to the sums which pass into and out of the treasuries of warring Governments, and one item in the total, which so far has received scant attention from the economists, despite its importance, is that which concerns the injury to the soil of Europe. The damage is inflicted principally in the regions where the actual fighting is taking place, though some of it occurs in England.

Dr. O. S. Morgan, of Columbia University, a well-known agricultural expert, declares that "it will take two to five years for the soil of the devastated area to recover from its injuries," and that "some of the ill effects of war on European land will last half a century." The area thus harmed may be computed as many thousand square miles. It includes much of the most productive soil in the world.

Soil is not dirt. Its efficiency depends on many things which are only suggested by the terms "drainage," "enrichment" and "tillage." Soil must be worked. Soil is benefited by being "rested," but not by neglect and abuse. Neglect and abuse constitute the "treatment" which the soil in the actual theatres of war is now receiving. The Germans call the soil "boden," because it is a body or organism with regular bodily processes of eating and digestion and of the creation of life. It is a wonderful mechanism and rebels against ill usage.

## Every Inch Valuable

The soil of Central Europe is worked by the square inch rather than by the acre. No space is wasted on fences. A system of intensive culture yields three or four crops a year. As much as \$1000 worth of produce is grown on one acre in a year by the market gardener in the vicinity of Paris. Such ground is correspondingly valuable. Its value lies chiefly in a foot deep layer of top soil, which the gardener has created with tillage and various fertilizers. The top soil is considered the property of the gardener, and if the latter has rented the land and moves to another place he digs up the top soil and takes it away with him. An acre of such ground may be injured by war to the extent of several hundred dollars, besides the loss in nonproduction.

It is, of course, impossible to estimate the amount of injury done to the soil by the armies, but when we consider the long stretch of the battle lines and remember that this is a "war of entrenchments," we can readily understand that it is very considerable. The earth in the regions of military operations is gashed with something more than 3000 miles of deep and wide trenches, allowing for gaps, but including secondary and cross trenches. The soil is disturbed for at least twice their width. Outside the theatres of war extensive trenching has been done in preparation for eventualities.

## Cannon As Plows

The earth is gouged, too, by mines, shells and bombs. A mine that blows up half a regiment devastates half an acre of ground, which would produce enough food to support a family or to feed a family for a year. A shell from a 42-centimetre gun digs a hole 50 feet in diameter. Besides all this disturbance of the soil, so well and intensively cultivated in peace times, is the effect of lack of tillage and proper drainage and of the growth of weeds and underbrush. There is also the impoverishment due to lack of such food as phosphoric acid and nitrates, normally supplied from this country and Chile.

Not only is agriculture being set back for years from these causes, but another and similar cost of war is that which rises out of the injury to trees and forests and their destruction. A vast number of trees have been cut down for use in military operations. Trees of a century's growth have been thus utilized. Green timber furnishes material to line the sides of trenches, to make bomb-proofs, gun shelters, barricades, huts and corduroy roads. Wood lots have provided fuel. Entire forests have been burned to dislodge the enemy. The soldiers, for most of their purposes, kill the young trees, which are easiest to handle, and thereby do the greatest possible harm to a plantation.

A three-inch shell passing through a wood may cut down or fatally wound two dozen young trees. Readers of the Evening Ledger may remember Stanley Washburn's description of the appearance of a great forest in Poland after a battle. "The forest for miles looks as though a hurricane had swept through. Trees staggering from their shattered trunks and limbs hanging everywhere show where the shrapnel have been bursting."

## The Plagues to Come

What has happened to some of the famous French forests is told in "American Forestry," the writer estimating that it will be 30 years before those which have not been utterly ruined will become again a source of revenue. Much of the damage, of course, was inflicted by the French authorities themselves, owing to the necessity of clearing the ground in the vicinity of Paris when the outer defenses of the city were menaced by the Germans, and all over northern France, from one cause or another, the forests have suffered. The forest of Vitrimont has been razed; so has the forest about Neufchâteau. Likewise the forests of Champagne and Amance. In the Carpathians there has been similar destruction. A country denuded of its trees suffers agriculturally and otherwise from erosion. Orchard and shade trees have not escaped the hand of war.

A wounded tree bleeds and is liable to infection. Aside from the outright destruction of crops, vines and trees the war is giving plant enemies a good chance to prosper. Scale, gray moths and grape blight are kept down only by unremitting vigilance, and soon Europe may be scourged with an epidemic of plant disease.

## EXPERT CRITICISM

From the New York Sun.

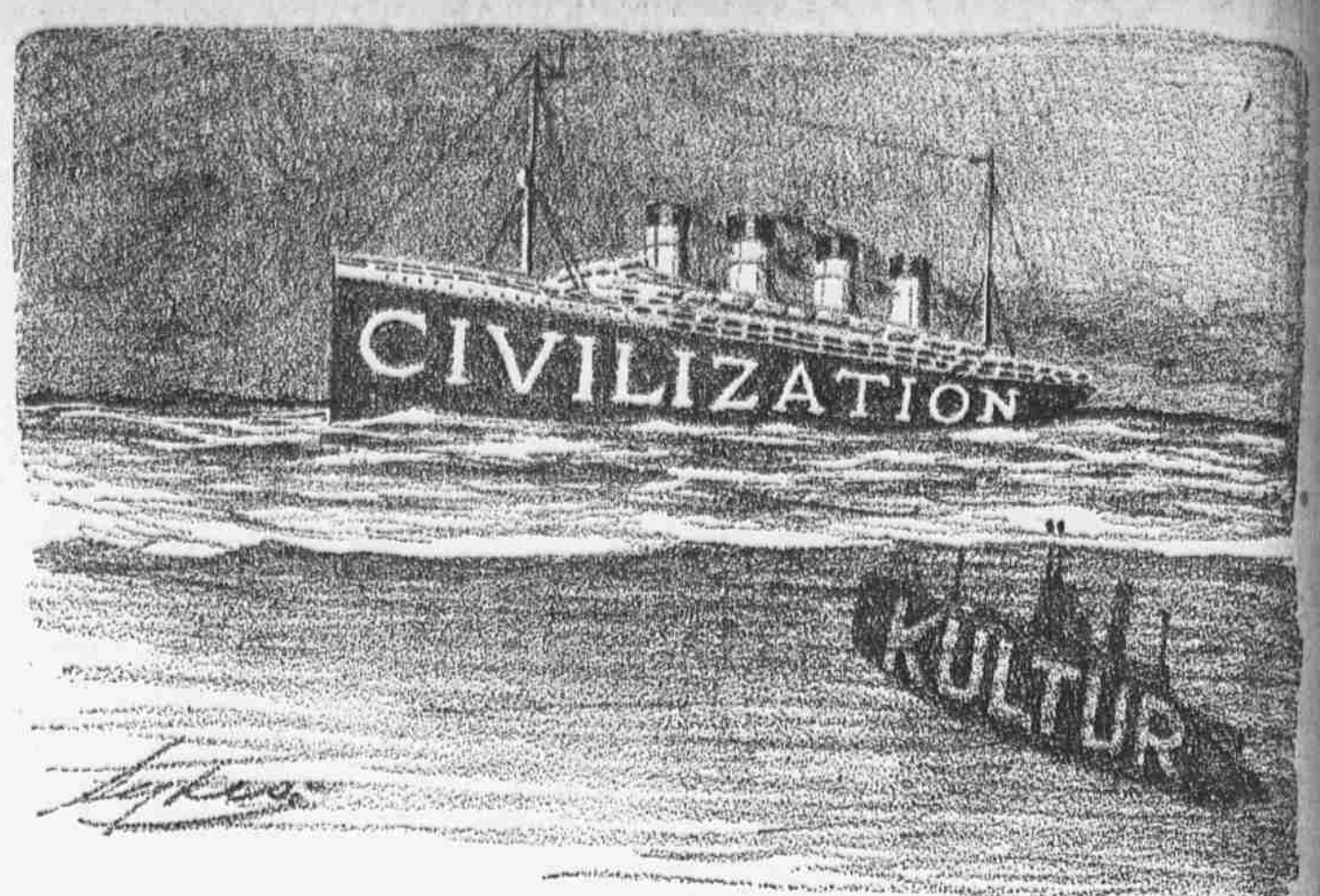
In one matter the English people are as efficient as the Germans. No subject of the Kaiser could say things about the Britons a bit harsher than they say themselves.

## LOVE TO MEN

I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds Of love to men.

—Whitman.

## AS THE WORLD SEES IT



## THE "SLEEP" OF THE SUBMARINE

Some of the German Destroyers Probably Spend Their Nights at the Bottom of the Sea—and "Wake Up" in the Morning

By ELLIS RANDALL

THE expected often proves most unexpectedly, but never have events so startlingly outdone the wildness of prophecy than in the case of the utilization of the submarine in warfare. Our own Robert Fulton saw something of what was coming, but Pitt was the only man who manifested much interest in his ideas on the practicability of submersibles, though Earl St. Vincent showed his concern by saying of the Prime Minister, "Pitt is the greatest fool that ever existed to encourage a mode of war which we, who command the seas, do not want, and which, if successful, would deprive us of it."

Eight years ago the famous inventor, John P. Holland, pictured the situation in which Great Britain finds herself at present. He said this: "It is safe to say that when the first submarine torpedo boat goes into action she will bring us face to face with the most puzzling problem ever met in warfare. She will present the unique spectacle, when used in attack, of a weapon against which there is no defense. You can pit sword against sword, rifle against rifle, cannon against cannon, ironclad against ironclad. You can send torpedoes against torpedoes and destroyers against destroyers. But you can send nothing against the submarine boat, not even itself. You cannot fight submarines with submarines."

So it is not lack of an efficient submarine fleet which places Great Britain in her predicament. The simple fact is that no method of coping successfully with actual attack by submarines has yet been discovered. It has not been proven that the British submarines are inferior to the rival German boats, and when it comes to disparity in numbers the odds remain in their favor. The English under-water craft have performed one or two remarkable feats. The difference lies in a difference of opportunity. The Kaiser's battleship fleet is on the defensive and the German mine fields keep the English submarines at bay. Entrance to German harbors and roadsteads is prevented also by heavy steel netting and other obstructive devices. The German submarines are at liberty to pass out into the high seas and carry on their operations in waters that are practically free from obstructions. Purposely the British have done little to obstruct their navigable waters in order that the nation's commerce and source of food supplies might not be interfered with.

## Germany's Specialty

It is true that Germany has been specializing in submarines, but not during so long a period as their recent spectacular success would lead a forgetful reader of news to suppose. She was one of the last of the great nations to view this type of fighting craft with favor, and, indeed, the growth of the submarine fleet did not become rapid until after the revelations of the naval maneuvers in the autumn of 1912. Germany, however, enjoys a certain advantage in this particular field of construction. She has two shipyards, one the State establishment at Danzig, and the other the Krupp plant at Kiel, known as the Germania works. For several years the Imperial Danzig dockyard has specialized in the building of submarines, and in fact has built no other type of war craft for some time. At that plant there are at least 12 slips for the building of submarines, and it is said that nearly the same facilities exist at Kiel. These arrangements not only make for quick construction, but also contribute to the perfection of the product, because the art calls for expert knowledge and special facilities. The submarine in its get-up bears about the same relation to a battleship in mechanical nicety that a high-priced chronometer does to an ordinary 50-cent alarm clock. The Germans, however, though distinguished for ingenuity and efficiency, have no monopoly on mechanical and scientific ability, and we doubtless let our imagination go too far when we account for the uncanny performances of their submarines by attributing everything to superhuman inventiveness behind the mysterious wall of their isolation.

The uncanniness about it all is really a matter of fact rather than a matter of mystery. The wonder is how the German boats operate so far from their known bases, and the only answer is that they probably operate from unknown bases—some desolate isle, perhaps, or sheltered inlet. Still the wonder grows, and very naturally, but we can do little more than guess.

The comparative invisibility of the submarine enables it to make its home in hostile waters with some degree of security. When traveling submerged, with only the thin periscope tube above the surface, it is almost impossible to detect its approach before it gets within torpedo range, and when cruising on the surface it cannot be seen a few miles off.

The object of the speculation was to have his cotton available for shipment as soon as peace was announced. He had a presentiment that the end of the war was near. As a matter of history the war even then was over, but the news had not reached New Orleans.

Mullanphy stored his cotton and then procured a swift row boat and had two men take him to Natchez. He busied himself there a day or two waiting for news of peace. One day it came. A mounted messenger rode into town with the great news. Mullanphy hurried to the water front, got his boat under way and rowed swiftly down stream to New Orleans. He arrived two days ahead of the official messenger. Then, like the story of what the Rothschilds did in London after Waterloo, he began quickly

## Going to Sleep

Whatever the cruising radius of the German submarine which operate south of Ireland, and wherever they may go for supplies, they certainly are able to remain away from any base for a month. Supplies of all kinds in sufficient quantity to last that length of time are carried by most submarines of modern construction. The German torpedoes spend their nights, maybe, "sleeping" at the bottom of the sea, off the coast of Ireland and Scotland, rising to the surface each morning. Their eyes—that is, their periscopes—become useless at night. The case of the Snapper, which "slept" on the sea bottom under the Boston light vessel for twelve and a half hours in a hurricane in 1910, shows how a submarine can meet heavy weather.

When a boat dives to "sleep" on the bottom it will add a little water in its tanks at a certain depth. This causes it to hang a moment. The addition of more water will cause it to sink until it meets the lower temperatures of deeper waters. It will then hang again until the hull adjusts itself to the coldness of the water. In this way it settles gently to the bottom. When the vessel is to arise from the floor of the sea, the tanks are pumped out and it comes up. Submarine men say there is not the slightest sensation of unpleasantness—or any other sensation, for that matter—in lying aboard a "sleeping" vessel. The unpleasantness, doubtless, is reserved for those aboard an enemy ship when the submarine "wakes up."

## AN EARLY MILLIONAIRE

How Mullanphy Beat the News of the Treaty of Ghent.

From the Kansas City Star.

John Mullanphy is credited with being Missouri's first millionaire. He was a St. Louis speculator in the early days of American control. The genesis of his great wealth was speculation in cotton during, and just after, the War of 1812 with England.

He owned considerable cotton at New Orleans when General Jackson fought his memorable battle there. It was partly Mullanphy's sales that went to form the famous cotton breakfasts of the American troops.

A story is recounted that when General Jackson commanded all cotton in New Orleans to form breakfasts Mullanphy went to "Old Hickory" and protested.

"This is your cotton?" the general asked, and without waiting for an answer: "Then no one has a better right to defend it. Take a musket and stand in the ranks."

Mullanphy himself never credited the story. It is told in a life of General Jackson omitting names.

The owners of the cotton requisitioned by General Jackson at New Orleans did not wait to make claim against the Government for their property. Mullanphy, with a clear foresight, went to General Jackson and offered to withdraw all his claims if the general would deliver to him an equal number of bales undamaged by shot. General Jackson thought this an easy way to settle one claim and complied with Mullanphy's request.

to buy all the cotton he could. His actions were not noticed until the end of the second day. Then a rumor spread that he had advanced information of peace. The next morning the official news had come.

Mullanphy's cotton was ready for shipment to England as soon as ships sailed. He sent his cotton first, sold it at the highest figure and cleared the first substantial part of his fortune.

## AN AMERICAN CRISIS

Editorial Comment Reflecting Public Opinion on the Lusitania Disaster.

From the New York Sun.

That it was premeditated we know; that it was reckless of innocent noncombatant lives we are sure; and "dastardly" is the word on millions of American lips this morning.

From the New York Times.

The American people will feel that it is their duty to be calm, because the occasion is too serious for indulgence in vain exclamation. And happily there is at the head of the nation a man of proved strength and balance, President Wilson, because of his strength and the habitual sobriety of his judgment, will resist all promptings to unreasonable or hasty action. But he knows the people who have put him at the head of the nation, he will instinctively know and understand the feeling that pervades the country today, and he will respond to it by a striking relation to the course which justice, right and honor demand.

From the New York Telegraph.

With the disaster to the Lusitania the career of Winston Churchill must come to an end and the British War Cabinet must be reconstituted.

From the New York Tribune.

If Germany murders Americans, turns her artillery against neutral Americans, spares neither age nor sex, what worse treatment can she reserve for an American nation resolved to defend its honor, its citizens, its women and its children? What can there be left for men or for nations to do but to resort to that method which in all ages has been the last resort against tyranny and anarchy? The nation which remembered the sailors of the Maine will not forget the civilians of the Lusitania!

From the Baltimore Sun.

Whether an American lives were lost or not, we have now arrived at a stage where we must have a clear understanding with Germany as to the future. We cannot allow American lives to be endangered in a species of warfare without precedent among civilized nations and which is a striking relation to the most brutal practices of barbarism.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The American majority, we think, will be content to await their Government's action. That the situation will have to be met firmly and with reasonable promptitude seems certain.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Nothing has happened in the North Sea since that has demonstrated more clearly the fact that the British no longer rule in their host waters. They have lost control of the sea where control is most vital to their interests. We may assume that it was chiefly to prove this in a striking way that the Germans destroyed the Cunarder.

## ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE

Silence is sometimes more significant and sublime than the most notable and most impressive eloquence, and is on many occasions the indication of a great mind. Homer compares the noise and clamor of the Trojans advancing toward the enemy to the cackling of cranes when they invade an army of pigeons. On the contrary, he makes his heroes, in a regular determined march, and in the depth of silence.

But silence never shows itself to so great an advantage as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation, provided that we give no just occasion for them. To forbear replying to an unjust reproach, and overlook it with a generous eye, if possible, with an eye of neglect of it, is one of the most heroic acts of a great mind; and I must confess when I reflect upon the behavior of some of the greatest men in antiquity, I do not so much admire them that they deserve the praise of silence as I do because they refused to be goaded by the envy and detraction of it.—Addison.

## A WAY OUT

From the New York American.

If they'd give Barnes the job of printing the Roosevelt testimony he'd call it square.

AMERICA

We lay and smiled, to see our sky So blue, so luminous with sun;

Lo, far off, waiked an ominous cry;

We heard a thunder of footsteps run

Under a darkness settling there.

Some huge and sinister winged scorpions;

Smoke fouled the east; a baleful glare

Lighted beneath; and maddened lips

Took up that cry, while darkness stirred

And heaved, and like a wounded thing

Bled, by the utterance of one word

Which bade a myriad war-words sing.

What murderous shadows trouble so

Our summer dream? . . . The sunlight

ceased.

A sick and fetid wind came slow